

# VICTORY BULLETIN

THE WEEKLY SOURCE OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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## AMERICAN SIDELIGHTS

Typifying the old time copper miners of 1890's stands a huge concrete, copper-covered figure near Bisbee, Arizona, symbolical of Free Labor.



### Miners' Memorial

Mines of conquered Europe still provide Hitler with war material and only by resisting to the death can these slave miners free themselves from their master's shackles.

"Let's all Back the Attack," with War Bonds.

**Buy Extra War Bonds and Hold 'em**

# VICTORY BULLETIN

THE WEEKLY SOURCE OF  
OFFICIAL INFORMATION

June 8, 1944

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Editor

M. B. SCHNAPPER

General Manager

JOHN FERGUSON, IV

Administrative Manager

DOROTHY JOHNSON

Editorial Associates

E. I. SNYDER

MARK HERBERT

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2153 Florida Avenue, N. W.  
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## Objectivity In Handling Presidential Campaign Is Assured by OWI Director

### Overseas Branch Will Cover Election as Example of Characteristic American Democracy Function

By ELMER DAVIS

Director of the Office of War Information

■ Inasmuch as the Office of War Information is primarily a news organization, the public may be interested in the policies which it is following in dealing with news of the Presidential campaign.

We are a war agency, staffed by members of both political parties or of no party, existing to serve a national interest which would not be served by any partisan misrepresentation or misinterpretation of the news. Our Domestic Branch has no concern with political news; its sole function is to provide information to the American people on the status and progress of the war effort, and the war policies, activities, and aims of the government.

Our Overseas Branch, however, performing the same function for foreign nations, conducts a more general news service. Its purpose is not to furnish news to American citizens overseas, whether military or civilian; but to provide foreign peoples with such news as will serve our objectives. These objectives are, in enemy countries, to undermine the morale of enemy populations and thus to promote the disintegration of the enemy's war effort; in enemy-occupied countries, to keep alive the hope of liberation and to stimulate resistance to the forces of occupation; in neutral countries, to convince the populations of the inevitability of our victory and to win their moral support to our cause; and in allied countries to counter propaganda aimed at dividing the United Nations, to enhance the confidence and determination of our allies, and to foster a better understanding of the United States—this last in the confidence that the more foreign peoples know about us, the better they will think of us and the more effective shall we be at the peace table.

These must be the objectives of an American war information agency, regardless of what administration may be in power; they will still be the objectives on January 21, 1945, no matter who may have been inaugurated as President the day before. Accordingly, we have followed and shall continue to follow the policy laid down in May, 1943, with my complete approval, by Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Branch. This declaration, which to my knowledge has never been published, is as follows:

"We should advertise and dramatize

the fact of the campaign and the free election as a demonstration of American democracy continuing freely in the midst of war. Every attempt should be made to create the best possible impression of both candidates, with absolute impartiality; for one or the other of them will become the President of the United States, and it will then be our duty to convince the world of his good faith, his statesmanship, and his wisdom in handling all the manifold problems of the war and beyond the war."

In accordance with that policy, and in pursuance of the objectives outlined in the foregoing, we conduct our foreign news service. It is as accurate and truthful as possible but its content is determined to some extent by the interest of foreign audiences, most of whom care little about the details of American politics. Generally speaking, what they want to know about the forthcoming election is simply this: Will whoever may be elected be determined to conduct the war to complete victory, and will the successful candidate and party be willing to cooperate with other nations in some form of collective effort to keep the peace hereafter?

On both these points the Office of War

## THE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Representatives of the railroads and railroad unions advised of clarification of arbitration award (5-17).

Vice President Wallace to visit China with John Carter Vincent, Chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs, State Dept., Owen Lattimore, Deputy Director of the Overseas Branch, OWI, and John Hazard, Chief Liaison Officer, Division for Soviet Supply, Foreign Economic Administration (5-20).

Executive Order authorizes the Secretary War to take possession of and to operate the plants and facilities of Hammer Manufacturing Division of Montgomery Ward and Co. (5-21).

Memorandum from Under Secretary of War Patterson explains use of prisoners of war for seasonal work (5-26).

An international conference called "for the purpose of discussing proposals to meet post-war international monetary problems"; invitations extended to all the United Nations and the nations associated with them, requesting them to send official representatives to the U. S. for the conference which will begin on July 1 (5-26).

Information is able to reassure the peoples of the world. Every possible nominee of either party is determined to carry on the war to the total defeat of all our enemies; and the overwhelming support by Congress of the Connally and Fulbright resolutions, the Mackinac declaration of Republican leaders, and the statements of administration policy enable us to speak with confidence on the second point.

Beyond that, much news of great importance to the American public is of little or no interest overseas. This is true of most purely domestic issues; though the self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth and such neutral democracies as Sweden and Switzerland have a good deal of interest in the workings of American democracy, and in such of our problems as happen to resemble problems of their own. In such cases our staff is under instruction to report the issues objectively, without partisanship or editorializing on either side. Otherwise we say little about domestic issues to foreign audiences. We endeavor to maintain a general balance between Republican and Democratic statements that will give the world a fair impression of the principles of both sides, but we do not aim at a rigid mathematical equality; we made as wide as possible a selection of quotations from political personalities of all parties, and we used whatever there may be in their statements that serves the purposes of a war agency promoting the national interest abroad.

The policy outlined above has been detailed, in recent months, in a number of directives to the staff of our Overseas Branch. The full text of those directives will be found in the report of our hearings before the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, which will soon be published. (OWI, May 24.)

## IN REMEMBRANCE



*A cross being carried up a cliff in the Aleutians in memory of one of the boys who won't come back*



## U. S. Armies in Italy Effect Junction, Sever Appian Way; Berlin Bombed Again

**New Landings on Wakde Island Mark 120 Mile Advance in South Pacific; Allied Pressure in Burma Increases**

By HENRY L. STIMSON  
*Secretary of War*

■ We are now beginning to see the extensive scope of our operations in Italy and the first fruits of our progress.

This morning word has been received that American patrols from the Anzio beachhead and American patrols from the main front to the southeast have effected a junction on the coastal highway between Anzio and Terracina. This followed upon the fall of Terracina to American troops, which rolled northward, and a successful push from the beachhead south of Cisterna. The junction represented an advance by the American elements of the Fifth Army of more than 60 miles in fourteen days.

This performance, which is described in a recent telegram from General Devers as inspiring, is due to the tireless energy of the American troops in the Second Corps whose strength and freshness have been kept up by the new system of immediate replacement which has been introduced in our Army and of which the performance of these divisions constitutes the first dividend. These divisions of the Second Corps are in their first battle and yet, thanks to this system, they have been able to push forward with a continuous freshness and vigor which they would not otherwise have had. I might add that this same system of replacements is also in effect in the French troops which have been trained in North Africa, and which have done so well in this battle. I might also say that this represents a demonstration of the importance of the efforts to obtain for our Army young and vigorous replacements which the War Department has emphasized so strongly during recent months.

The second phase of the offensive began Tuesday morning with the Eighth Army drive in the Liri Valley and the synchronized attack by the Fifth Army troops out of the Anzio beachhead.

The main Hitler line was penetrated at the center of its strength near Pontecorvo by the Canadians of the Eighth Army. It was turned at its southwestern end by the Americans and French in the mountains above Terracina and Pico. The Poles have kept hammering the enemy at the northeastern end of the line at Piedimonte.

At the same time, the drive from the Anzio beachhead, as the Hitler line be-

gan to be breached, brought immediate trouble to the Germans on the coast to the south by cutting off their main line of both supply and retreat. It was also a threat to even the German forces further inland who saw their rear endangered. The Appian Way and the railway to the south were severed near Cisterna, and our forces continue to move inland with the aid of tanks and planes. Heavy fighting is going on. We must await the development of the battle. But now the value of the Anzio beachhead may be better appreciated.

The holding of the beachhead against three major enemy assaults and the retention of our control made it a continuous thorn in the Nazi flesh. Their propaganda on their ability to repel overseas attacks went awry. They had to keep sizable forces massed around the perimeter of the beachhead although that meant sending fewer troops than were necessary to man heavily all the potential points of our attack on the main line to the south. Our observation of German dispositions and movements was improved. Traffic on the Appian Way to the main line was impeded. The beachhead thus constituted a flank threat, limiting the enemy's freedom of action. And then, as our offensive in the south started rolling, the threat of the reinforced beachhead turned into the immediate danger of entrapment. Any further results should be assessed later. The enemy is fighting fiercely and he has many more mountain positions to help him.

With regard to the action on the main line, several other elements enter into the progress of the Allies. Among these should be mentioned the strength of our fresh or rested ground troops, the complete teamwork of the various Allied na-

tionalties and the skill of their leadership. The Allied air forces have also done efficiently the all-important preliminary work of cutting enemy supply lines and keeping them cut.

The direct tactical air support of our ground troops has also been highly effective. In contrast, the German planes over the battle area daily have been insignificant in number, usually about twenty. On one critical day, only a single Nazi plane appeared over the combat line. In contrast, the Allied Air Forces flew 2,500 sorties on that day, and most of these flights were tactical—a part of the immediate offensive. Because its air strength had been largely put out of commission, the German army lacked even eyes.

During the eight days from May 16 to May 23, inclusive, a total of only 123 enemy aircraft were sighted over the battle lines in Italy. During the same period, the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces flew a total of 15,510 sorties of all types, ranging from close support of the ground troops, to long-range strategic bombardment missions inside German Europe.

From the United Kingdom, Allied Air Forces have been hammering the Nazis in France, in the Lowlands and Germany as far as Kiel, Brunswick and Berlin. Twice within the week we have struck at Berlin. Last Friday, as we struck railway yards and industry in Berlin, as well as the airplane plants in nearby Brunswick, the German fighter force was compelled to offer a defense. As a result, they lost 125 planes in the air battle, as well as a number destroyed on the ground. We lost 26 bombers and 19 fighters. Yesterday, our heavy bombers again attacked the German capital, damaging industrial targets and destroying 77 enemy planes. We lost 32 bombers and 13 fighters.

A principal target during the week has been the railways and airfields of the Germans in northwestern Europe. The sweeps of our fighters and fighter-bombers have been on a new scale in their attack on railways and rolling stock in addition to airfields and Nazi installations. On a single day, more than 130 locomotives in German service were destroyed and a great many more damaged. On the same day, about 100 enemy planes were wrecked on the ground despite the enemy effort to save his planes by keeping them dispersed.

The number of our fighter planes escorting heavy bombers also reached a record on Tuesday when considerably more than 1,000 gave cover to the "heavies" on their missions over the continent.

In the Southwest Pacific Area, the latest amphibious landings on the island



of Wakde have taken our forces 120 miles westward along the New Guinea coast and consequently much nearer to the Japanese in the Palau Islands, the Philippines and the East Indies. Japanese resistance on Wakde was momentarily bitter but short-lived and disastrous to the enemy. He lost 833 men killed, while our casualties were 41 killed, 135 wounded and 2 missing. Already Allied planes are using the airfield on the island.

In the areas of our recent activities at Hollandia, Aitape and Wakde, the total enemy killed now comes to 3,552.

During the week, our forces east of Aitape made contact with some Japanese troops, but the various enemy positions

between this point and our ground forces advancing westward from Alexishafen are heavily pounded day after day by the Allied Air Forces.

The attack on Soerabaja, the Japanese naval base on the Island of Java, demonstrated the extent of cooperation among the commands of General MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific and Admiral Nimitz in the Central Pacific and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in Southeast Asia. Planes from Allied carriers hit ten ships totaling 35,000 tons at Soerabaja. One ship blew up and others probably sank. Two floating dry docks were badly damaged and an oil refinery, power house, storage tanks and naval engineering works were destroyed. Twenty-one ene-

my planes were demolished. The Allied forces lost three planes and suffered no other casualties.

The first heavy rains of the monsoon season have struck at Myitkyina, but the American and Chinese troops which seized the airfield two miles to the south have now taken over a substantial part of the town against bitter-end fighting. The Japanese have made use of dugouts and log parapets. Our men had no sooner seized the airfield than gliders and transports began bringing in reinforcements. Various allied columns have practically encircled the Japanese in this area.

Developments at Myitkyina should be considered as a part of the whole military situation in Southeast Asia extending from India to the Salween River in China just across the Burma boundary. The pressure upon the enemy in all north Burma is gradually tightening. Japanese propaganda no longer suggests a successful invasion of India. The enemy in the Imphal-Kohima area is holding his position with difficulty and has lost 7,600 men killed.

Having crossed the Salween River, the Chinese forces have continued to move westward in difficult mountain country. Particularly in the south, they are engaged in severe fighting with the enemy.

In all these allied operations in Southeast Asia, the troop carrier command has carried on an invaluable work in transporting and supplying the allied forces. This air effort has almost quadrupled in the last year.

As broken down into theaters of operation, United States Army casualties are available through April 30, 1944. This detailed tabulation follows:

	Killed
North African .....	14,057
Southwest Pacific .....	2,336
Philippines .....	1,084
European .....	4,090
South Pacific .....	2,292
Central Pacific .....	834
North American .....	1,304
Middle East .....	469
Asiatic .....	384

Total Army casualties for all theaters as reported through May 6 were 28,059 killed, 65,779 wounded, 35,496 missing and 31,779 taken prisoner—a total of 161,113. Of the wounded, 38,866 have returned to duty. (War Dept., May 25.)

#### SIGNIFICANT FACTS

U. S. war expenditures for the fiscal year 1943 were 11 times as much as those for 1941.

\* \* \*

About three tons of tin goes into an average size submarine.

\* \* \*

Five Army overcoats are almost paid for with \$75, the price of one \$100 War Bond.

## OURS...to fight for



## FREEDOM FROM FEAR

## ☆ FOREIGN AFFAIRS ☆

### INTERNATIONAL STABILITY DEPENDENT UPON COOPERATIVE FOREIGN TRADE

By CORDELL HULL  
Secretary of State

*Highlights of a statement issued in connection with National Foreign Trade Week*

Only as people everywhere have opportunity to produce those things and perform those tasks for which they are best fitted and to exchange those products for the products of other people at home or abroad, will the world have the maximum supplies of things to be enjoyed. This can be achieved only as we cooperate with other like-minded nations, as we are cooperating now in war, to provide a basis for expanding trade and commerce among nations on a sound and equitable basis.

The shift from wartime to peacetime commerce will undoubtedly entail some rather difficult adjustments both in our domestic economy and in our economic relations with other countries. Those adjustments must not involve such blunders as occurred after World War I when we, as well as other nations, adopted commercial policies and took economic measures that disregarded and injured the citizens of other countries. Neither this country nor the world could stand a repetition of the bitter resentment among nations, the retaliatory actions, and the economic chaos and depression which finally helped to plunge us into this war.

After this war, international economic relations must be developed through cooperative measures. There must be international arrangement for currency stability as an aid to commerce and the settlement of international financial transactions. Through international investment, capital must be made available for the sound development of latent natural resources and productive capacity in relatively undeveloped areas. Above all, provision must be made for reduction or removal of unreasonable trade barriers and for the abandonment of trade discriminations in all forms.

Such an international system of trade and financial relations, embodying sound economic standards and the principles of justice must be created and made effective in order to support any international organization that may be set up to keep and enforce the peace. Otherwise, the structure of international security would be threatened with collapse as a result of economic disorder and conflict.

Leadership toward a new system of in-

ternational relationships in trade and other economic affairs will devolve very largely upon the United States, because of our great economic strength. We should assume this leadership, and the responsibility that goes with it, primarily for reasons of pure national self-interest. We ourselves cannot live in prosperity and security in our own country while people in other countries are suffering want and being driven to despair by economic hardship. If we are to have jobs for all our workers and markets for all our goods, people in other countries must likewise have opportunity to produce to their maximum capacity and to pay us, with the fruits of their efforts, for the things we want to sell them. (State Dept., May 20.)

### THE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

An exchange with Germany of seriously sick and wounded prisoners of war is being effected (5-17).

Wartime economic problems discussed by Charles P. Taft in address before Indiana League of Women Voters (5-17).

Foreign policies explained by Adolph Berle in speech before Jewish social workers' organizations (5-20).

Adjustment of boundary differences between Ecuador and Peru acclaimed by President Roosevelt in telegrams to Presidents of those countries as well as to President of Brazil; similar message sent by Secretary Hull to Brazil's Minister of Foreign Affairs (5-20).

Department of Justice officials designated to attend the First Pan American Congress on Criminology to be held at Santiago, Chile, from May 29 to June 3 (5-22).

Friendship with Greece emphasized by President Roosevelt in response to message from representatives of Fighting Greece (5-22).

Swedish concerns with American affiliates will not be blacklisted "merely because means of pressure may exist by reason of American connections" (5-22).

Thirty-eight Swedish firms included in supplement to Proclaimed List to be issued June 2 (5-22).

Fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of air mail service between Peru, Ecuador and the United States marked exchange of telegrams between Presidents Roosevelt, Arroyo del Rio, and Manuel Prado (5-23).

The War Prisoners' Aid of the YMCA recently reported that Japanese authorities in the Philippine Islands had extended permission to the neutral delegate there of the War Prisoners' Aid to purchase locally needed supplies for an amount not exceeding \$25,000 monthly for shipment to civilian internment and prisoner of war camps (5-23).

### LEND-LEASE AID

*Statement by President Roosevelt on the extension of the Lend-Lease Act*

Once again, by overwhelming majorities, the elected representatives of the American people in the Congress have affirmed that lend-lease is a powerful weapon working for the United States and the other United Nations against our common enemies. For the third time, I am affixing my approval to a Lend-Lease Act.

When, on March 11, 1941, the Lend-Lease Act first became law, Britain stood virtually alone before the tide of Axis aggression which had swept across western Europe. Everywhere the peace-loving peoples of the world were facing disaster. But the passage of the Lend-Lease Act gave firm assurance to those resisting the aggressors that the overpowering material resources of the United States were on their side.

After we were attacked on December 7, 1941, lend-lease became an essential part of our own war effort.

The promise of ever-increasing help which the United States held forth to those who defied the Axis has been fulfilled. In April 1941, the first full month of the lend-lease program, we furnished aid valued at 28 million dollars. In the month of March 1944, the lend-lease aid supplied amounted to \$1,629,554,000.00—almost as much as the aid rendered during the entire first year of lend-lease operations. From the beginning of the lend-lease program in March 1941 to April 1, 1944, our aid totaled \$24,224,806,000.00.

Through lend-lease and reverse lend-lease, the material resources and supplies of the United Nations have been pooled for their most effective use against our common enemies.

The combined forces and the combined resources of the United Nations are striking with their united strength from all directions against the heart of Nazi Germany. Our fighting men are joined with British, Soviet, French, Dutch, Polish, Czech, Yugoslavian and the fighting men of the other United Nations. In the Far East and in the Pacific, combined United Nations fighting forces are also striking with increasing power against the Japanese.

This unity of strength, both in men and in resources, among the free peoples of the world will bring complete and final victory. That victory will come sooner, and will cost less in lives and materials because we have pooled our manpower and our material resources, as United Nations, to defeat the enemy.



## ☆ THE ARMED FORCES ☆

### Need of Services For Physically Fit Youth Revealed by Detailed Analysis

**Survey Shows That Average Enlisted Man Is 25.1 Years Old; More Than 77% of Marines Are Under 26**

*Highlights of an OWI report based upon data from the military services*

Men in and above the upper Selective Service ages are serving the armed forces by the million in assignments they fill as well as their juniors or better, but all the probabilities of physical fitness favor youth in the combat replacements, which constitute the Army's chief immediate need.

The average enlisted man in the armed forces is approximately 25.1 years old; in the Army, 25.78; in the Navy, 23.50; in the Marine Corps, 23.50. Figures for the Army are as of Dec. 31, 1943; for the Navy, as of April 1, 1944, and for the Marine Corps, as of Feb. 1, 1944. Such averages are looked on by statisticians with some reserve because they may be affected by a few men at extreme ends of the age range and therefore fail to indicate ages at which numbers are concentrated. Age groups reveal the situation more clearly:

In the Army, 60.5% of enlisted men are under 26; in the Navy, 71.2; in the Marine Corps, 77.3.

One factor that helps to keep the Navy and Marine average age below that of the Army is the general recruiting of 17-year-olds, which causes a noticeable concentration in the very youngest ages. In the Army, 11.7% of enlisted men are under 20; in the Navy, 34.1; in the Marines, 29.8. Highest concentration, however, is in the 20-22.9 age group in the Army and Marines, and in the under-20 group in the Navy.

For previous wars the only estimates available are not comparable because they include officers and record the age of the man at the time he entered the Army. On this basis, average age in the Union Army in the Civil War was 25.54 and average for the last war was 24.89. Since in those wars a certain number of men remained two to four years, it is possible that the average age of both those armies taken as of a given date would have been higher than this war's 25.78.

Army authorities today emphasize the great number of assignments for which older men are fit, and, in every branch, officers acknowledge the exceptional older man who can endure as much as a youth. Even in ground combat units,

some older men are mingled deliberately with the younger, to add stability to the qualities the Army calls the "fire and verve of youth."

Those older men now overseas with combat units are there because they proved their capability along with the younger ones in a tough training course as much like battle as the Army can make it. Any who couldn't stand it were transferred.

Yet Army technical and medical authorities add that at higher ages fitness for combat becomes the exception rather than the rule, so that the quickest and most productive source of infantry replacements is the nation's pool of young men.

The difference shows up first at the local boards where, in Nov., 1943, only about one out of every 60 selectees at ages under 20 was rejected as unfit for military duty on account of such manifestly disqualifying defects as amputation, active tuberculosis, grave mental disorders and so on. In the group 25 to 29, the proportion was three times as great—one in 20. In men 35 and over, the ratio was one in 10. Moreover, among selectees sent up to Army induction centers that month, at ages under 20, only about one out of every four was rejected for medical reasons; at 25-29, one out of three; at 35 and over, nearly half.

Once a man is made available to the Army, his record in training determines whether he can stay with the combat units. The minimum training period is four months. According to the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, two men who score the same in a routine physical examination may possess different degrees of stamina and the advantage lies, on the average, with the younger man. After four months, therefore a group made up of young men may be expected to deliver more trained men for combat replacements than a group with a large admixture of older men.

Further, older men are more frequently discharged from the Army, are hospitalized more often and longer, and are more likely, as in civilian life, to be among the small percentage dying of disease. A statement written for OWI

by the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, after discussing the rejection rates, discloses the following:

"Advancing age has an even more pronounced effect on the rate of discharge. In the case of enlisted men discharged from the Army in the latter part of 1943, by far the lowest rate of discharge for mental or physical defects was found among those under 20. Men 25 to 29 years of age showed a rate of discharge almost double that for men under 20, while men 35 years of age and over experienced a rate of discharge more than three times as high as that of men under 20.

"It has long been known that admission rates for disease and injury tend to increase with advancing age. Data recently obtained in the Office of the Surgeon General indicate clearly that the average period of hospitalization also increases with age. There appears to be no question therefore but that the non-effective rate among older men is higher than among younger men.

"Analysis of the Army's mortality experience in 1943 (based on preliminary figures) indicates that the death rate from disease does not increase significantly up to the age of about 30; however, mortality rates from disease among men 30-34 are about double those for men under 30, while for men 35 years and over the death rate from disease is almost six times that for men under 30. The mortality rate for non-battle injuries does not show any significant trend by age."

(In any discussion of deaths from disease, it should be remembered that the Army's rate in this war, from Pearl Harbor to the middle of March, 1944, has been only 0.6 of a man per 1,000 per year. In the last war it was 14.1 per 1,000 per year, counting deaths from influenza, or 3.8 without influenza.)

Operating with and on these factors are the characteristic stresses of modern war. Army training and medical officers see these changes that make physical fitness even more important for the combat assignment in 1944 than in 1918:

1. This is a war of movement. Trench warfare produced its peculiar strains, but did not call for the same sort of endurance as the campaigns of 1944, when men must be trained to devour ground by forced march, dig in, repel attack and then be ready for the day's fighting.

2. This is a war of great speeds. Tanks of 1918 lumbered at three miles an hour; those of 1944 crash through at 45. In 1918, a hundred miles an hour was a good rate for a plane; in these years, 400 in level flights is possible.

3. This is a war of larger projectiles and higher explosives. The 155-milli-

meter "Long Tom" and the 105-millimeter howitzer have pushed the famous 75 into the background, and the German 170-millimeter and the American eight-inch gun have made their appearance in infantry support. Figures on the strength of explosives are not available, but it has been announced that the United States is making a destructive agent far more powerful than TNT.

When the Army attained its planned strength in April, 1944, it also for the time being had largely fulfilled its needs for millions of men below the highest combat efficiency. The need for combat replacements continued. But at the same time, young men for military service were becoming harder and harder to find in relation to older men, as evidenced by the following facts:

The average age of inductees increased in each of the last three months of 1943. On the average, the men entering the Army in December were over 26 years of age, which was true even though more than 20 per cent of the inductees were 18-year-olds, indicating a large concentration of men in ages over 26. Only five months previously, in July, the average inductee was 23.

This was the situation when, on April 8, 1944, Selective Service was asked to concentrate temporarily on men who had not reached their 26th birthday on or before March 24.

In the Navy age plays a different part, according to the Bureau of Personnel. Experience and proficiency are more important criteria when jobs are assigned. This does not mean that the physical factor is overlooked. On the contrary, the Navy insists on a high degree of physical fitness straight across the board and has not accepted men for limited duty because of the need for flexibility in assignment between ship and shore. When a medical commission in Feb. recommended against a general lowering of physical standards for selective service, the report contained the following statement by the Chief of Naval Personnel:

"The peculiar conditions and requirements of naval life at sea will always make it imperative that personnel be of the highest physical qualifications available. Living conditions on board ship are totally different from on shore and necessitate a higher degree of physical fitness if efficiency is to be maintained during extended periods of sea duty. In addition to being able to withstand the rigors of seagoing life, naval personnel must not be unduly handicapped in the event they become separated from facilities for medical attention. . . .

"Regardless of their regularly assigned duties, all men aboard ship are potential combat personnel under battle con-

ditions. It may be that particular jobs at sea can be performed temporarily by men of lesser physical qualifications, but since the final and ultimate test must be made under battle conditions which will require the highest performance attainable by physically qualified men, the daily needs must be fixed by the requirements of a few brief moments. . . .

"It is freely admitted that in the shore establishment of the Navy in the continental United States many of the billets are of such a nature that no undue physical hardships are involved. . . . If no other considerations were involved, these billets could be filled by men of lowered physical standards, but . . . limitations on total numbers presuppose a high degree of flexibility between shore and sea duty. . . ."

A small segment of the Navy, according to offices in the Bureau of Personnel, needs youth imperatively. For motor torpedo boats and the pilot seats of naval combat planes, young men are specified. Men under 35 are preferred, though not required, for submarines—where "the pressure is on all the time."

In craft from destroyers to battleships, however, and in the Seabees, men 35 and over have their place alongside the younger ones. Personnel officers stress that the older men have been in the service long enough, in most cases, to harden themselves and adjust to shipboard life. On the other hand, on shipboard older men do not have a corner on skills. Some petty officers, according to Bureau of

## THE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The Army Air Forces' careful screening of fliers who received their flight training several years ago is paying dividends in the form of amazingly low psychoneurotic cases, according to Col. Walter S. Smith, Medical Corps, Deputy Air Surgeon (5-22).

Fifteen American soldiers, former prisoners of war in Germany, returned to this country by plane for hospitalization (5-22).

Wives and children of soldiers serving overseas who contemplate sending Father's Day greetings urged to get them into the mails at once in order to insure delivery prior to June 18 (5-23).

100,000,000th V-Mail letter to be dispatched to the U. S. from the United Kingdom received (5-24).

Army use of a new steel ammunition container, designed to afford packaged artillery rounds and powder charges increased protection from handling damages, announced (5-25).

The combined efforts of the War Department and American businessmen in the field of price and efficiency have resulted in savings to the taxpayer of \$12,867,452,000, according to Brig. Gen. Albert J. Browning, Director of the Purchases Division, Army Service Forces.

A plan to provide members of the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve with from 3 to 9 months of formal college education before starting air training announced (5-26).

Rapid growth of Air Transport Command, U. S. Army Air Forces, reviewed on its third anniversary (5-28).

Accomplishments of Army Air Forces motion picture cameramen announced (5-28).

The training of ground combat troops for battle on the various war fronts has been largely carried out by the Army Ground Forces Replacement and School command (6-2).

## FAITHFUL DUTY



A nurse on duty aboard a warship

Personnel, "are more expert at 28 than others are at 35 to 40."

Continuous enlistment of men at 17 has kept the average age of the Navy comparatively low. No information is available to indicate how 17-year-olds perform in comparison with older sailors, except that long experience with them has shown they adapt themselves readily to recruit training and to further training on duty. But the Navy points out that its present satisfactory age level is maintained because the gradual aging of its men is counteracted by youths coming in. If recruitment of 17-year-olds were to cease, it is conceivable, personnel officers say, that an unsatisfactory age condition might develop in the Navy.

Close combat is the duty of all but a few of the approximately 400,000 Marines. Class IV's, older men for guard duty in this country, number less than one per cent. Class V's, specialists such as lawyers and business men, are likely to be older than the average Marine because of the experience and education required. But these are even less numerous than Class IV's. The rest are fighting men.

(To be continued in the next issue)



## ☆ WAR PRODUCTION ☆

### EXTENT OF NEW FARM MACHINERY INDICATED BY RELEASED FIGURES

The War Production Board has released the detailed figures regarding the production of farm machinery to May 1 during the current production year—the 12 months running from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. The figures are presented in the following:

1. A table showing the dollar value of farm machinery programs scheduled for the current year; dollar value scheduled to May 1, 1944; dollar value actually produced to May 1; and dollar value by which the programs were behind schedule on May 1.

2. Itemized table showing units scheduled and units actually produced up to May 1, for all items on which WPB received a quantitative program from any claimant agency, with a statement of the difference between scheduled production and goods produced.

### NEW GROUP TO AID SMALL BUSINESS IN ACQUIRING SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY

W. L. Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, has announced the appointment of a sub-committee to study ways and means of aiding small business firms to acquire surplus war property.

The sub-committee is headed by Maury Maverick, Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corp. Other Federal agencies represented are RFC, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Dept., the Dept. of Justice, and WPB.

The interest of small business in the acquisition of surplus war property was recognized in the report on war and post-war adjustment policies prepared by Bernard Baruch and John Hancock. When the Surplus War Property Administration was established, a representative of the

3. Separate production and schedule figures on the items which were specifically mentioned on May 16 as being behind schedule.

4. A table comparing production of farm machinery, by categories, in April with average monthly production since July 1, 1943.

5. A table comparing production of specified farm items as scheduled for the current year with production of the same items in 1941 and 1937.

This year's farm machinery program, and the schedules and production which apply to it, include: (1) the carry-over from the previous year's order known as L-170; (2) the machines called for under Schedule A of Order L-257; and (3) a supplemental program for which the first authorizations of material were sent to the industry on Jan. 10, 1944. (WPB, May 25.)

Smaller War Plants Corp. was made a member of its Policy Board. Small business interests are also represented on the industry advisory committees of WPB. These advisory committees will have a close working relationship with the disposal agencies that function under the direction of the Surplus War Property Administrator.

One of the guiding principles of the Surplus War Property Administration is to see that surpluses are offered in lots of such size as to permit business of all kinds, small and large, to participate. kinds to participate. (SWPA, May 25.)

### CAUTIOUS POLICY ON RESTRICTIONS IS EMPHASIZED

Taking note of a growing interest on the part of industry and business in future WPB actions related to a relaxation of restrictions, L. R. Boulware, Operations Vice Chairman, has issued instructions to all bureau and division directors within his supervision in WPB as to how inquiries of the following nature should be dealt with:

(1) What the prospects are for relaxation or changes in orders; (2) whether such actions already have been decided upon; (3) whether the effective date of introducing new or improved items can be put off to permit of the disposal of inventories of wartime or substitute materials.

In his instructions Mr. Boulware points out that "no predictions, either public or private, written or oral, may be made by any member of the organization as to possible future developments." Mr. Boulware also cautioned officials to exercise care that "no assurances are given or inferred . . . that a given action will be taken."

In his memorandum Mr. Boulware states the policy as to postponing the effective date on which new manufactures or increased quantity of goods authorized for manufacture may be marketed. Except in some unusual type of case, the effective date of any order will not be delayed to permit disposal of wartime inventories. The manufacturer can produce the goods as soon as the materials are properly available and offer them for sale as soon as he wishes in accordance with the authorizations, provided, of course, that the changes in existing limitation and/or conservation orders necessary to permit this have been completed by that time. (WPB.)

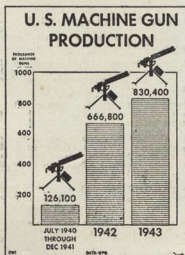
### WPB OFFICIALS

Russell W. Whitney, Deputy Director of WPB's Paperboard Division, was vice-president of the Hinde and Dauch Paper Co., of Hoboken.

Harcourt Armory, Deputy Vice Chairman for Field Operations, went to WPB in July, 1942, as assistant to the deputy chief, Administrative Section, of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation. In Sept., 1942, he was appointed acting deputy chief of the Salvage Branch. In Oct., 1943, he became Director of Field Services of WPB. Before coming to Washington, Mr. Amory had been connected with the Boston office of Smith, Barney and Co., investment brokers, as general partner.

### PRIORITIES AID

WPB Directive No. 31, which is a delegation of authority to the Army and Navy Munitions Board, has been amended to bring it up to date and a new directive, No. 32, which delegates authority to the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration, has been issued. The new directive grants Maritime Commission and WSA authority to issue preference ratings on Form WPB 646, the form of application for priorities assistance to obtain inventory for the maintenance, repair and operation of ships. (WPB, May 23.)



## ★ WPB ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

The full texts of the orders, regulations, and news releases digested below can in most cases be furnished to subscribers upon specific request to the Government Information Bureau, VICTORY BULLETIN, 2155 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C. The material desired should be clearly identified by subject and date.

COMMODITY IMPORTS: Further extensive reductions of controls take effect May 27 (5-17).

WALL PAPER: Industry advisory committee recommends no changes in L-177 (5-19).

RADIO RECEIVING SETS: No authorized production for civilians likely this year (5-19).

EVAPORATIVE COOLERS: Manufacture of certain types will be authorized (5-19).

BRASS PLATING: Removal of present prohibition recommended by industry advisory committee (5-20).

PICKING PAIRS: Manufacturers making every effort to supply adequate quantity in fruit producing areas (5-20).

FLOOR MAINTENANCE MACHINES: Heavy-duty type may again be produced in limited quantities (5-20).

FURNACES: Production for second quarter of 1944 will probably remain the same or drop below number manufactured during first quarter (5-20).

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS: Industry advisory committee told that it may be possible to "uplet out" details for partial replacement of passenger car manufacture by late July (5-20).

PAPER: Authorizations to purchase materials for construction of pulp and paper mill machinery costing about \$2,500,000 approved in second quarter of 1944 (5-21).

ELECTRICAL TEST EQUIPMENT: Plans discussed for increasing production by at least 50% in remainder of year (5-22).

METAL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES: Scope of L-13-a broadened to include wider variety (5-22).

PAPER AND PAPERBOARD: M-126 amended to remove machinery from its controls (5-22).

TIRE FABRICS: Persons engaged in manufacture of high tenacity tire type rayon yarn; cotton rayon, and nylon tire cord, may use AA-1 preference rating to obtain maintenance, repair, or operating supplies (5-22).

MACHINE TOOLS: Estimated requirements for 1944, including backlog of unfilled order, may exceed \$600,000,000 (5-22).

FERTILIZER: Chemicals Bureau recognizes tentative production goal of 9,464,000 tons of normal superphosphate for the agricultural year beginning July (5-22).

CANS: Advisory committee consulted as to appropriate method of dealing with condition caused by third-quarter allocation of tinplate for cans being less than tonnage requested by can industry (5-22).

FOREST PRODUCTS: Continuation of forestry, logging, lumbering and forest industries as essential activities and recognition of off-seasonal work in such industries considered incentive to production (5-22).

CHEMICALS: Supplement to April report on allocation covers chrome chemicals; urea and methamine aldehyde resins—molding compound; and correction on cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate molding compound (5-22).

KAPOK: Further restriction placed on sales and use (5-22).

LOGS: Approximately 32,500,000 board feet of hemlock and balsam pulp types will be released to Canadian Government for export from coastal area in British Columbia to Puget Sound area of U. S. (5-22).

STEEL: All-out effort to achieve maximum production in third-quarter is essential to meet requirements of military and civilian programs (5-22).

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT: Production permitted of 45 items of laundry dry cleaning, and tailors' pressing equipment (5-22).

SYNTHETIC RUBBER: Manufacturers of carbon black asked to consider construction of plants in Russia and Iran (5-22).

LAMP SHADES: Iron or steel obtainable without priority assistance may be used to produce wireframes for portable electric lamps for civilians (5-23).

GRAY IRON FOUNDRIES: Industry advisory committee formed (5-23).

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PLATE MAKING EQUIPMENT: Industry advisory committee appointed (5-23).

WOODEN BOXES: Demand for this year's perishable food crops expected to be 10% higher than last year (5-23).

COPPER-CONTAINING ITEMS: Frozen inventories of certain listed articles of plumbing and heating equipment and building material freed (5-23).

SPECIALTY LEATHER MANUFACTURERS: Industry advisory committee recently formed (5-23).

STEEL SHIPPING CONTAINERS: Rolling mill space for third-quarter production fully allocated and some fourth-quarter space already taken up (5-23).

STERILIZER EQUIPMENT: May be bought for use in approved construction projects when authorization is given in project authorization (Form GA-1456) (5-23).

VAULT DOORS: May be sold to persons who have received approval for construction projects when specific authorization is given in project authorization (Form GA-1456) (5-23).

PAPER AND PAPER-BOARD MILLS: May apply to Office of Pulp Allocation for special directive allocating waste paper to them when in danger of closing down because of lack of waste paper required for essential manufacturing or conversion operations (5-23).

METAL PLASTERING BASIS: Provisions governing use removed from L-59-b as amended (5-23).

MEMORIAL DAY—All factories engaged in war production asked to operate full normal schedule (5-23).

GLASS CONTAINERS: Shortage of fiberboard shipping cartons and paper wrapping material emphasized by industry advisory committee (5-23).

SMALL ARMS: Proposal for limited resumption of manufacture of shotguns, rifles, pistols and revolvers approved by industry advisory committee (5-23).

ELECTRIC IRONS: Production quotas of 157,100, bringing grand total for production authorized to 926,458, issued to 7 more manufacturers (5-23).

CLUTCH FACINGS: Every purchase order for more than 1,000 flat, asbestos, mottled and textile types made subject to M-293 (5-23).

MINE OPERATORS: Amendment of P-56 provides that Form WPB 1319 need not be filed when applying for priority assistance in cases where another order prescribes special application form (5-24).

APPAREL, TEXTILE AND LEATHER PRODUCTION: Personnel changes made in WPB Division (5-24).

MOTOR CARS: \$975,000 project provides for alteration and rearrangement of manufacturing facilities at Packard Co. plant at Detroit (5-24).

SHOE SOLES: Percent of manufacturers' binds

to be set aside for repair trade reduced from 30% to 25% of tanner's production (5-24).

BOOK PUBLISHERS: L-246 amended to permit person who did no publishing in base year 1942 to use maximum of 5 tons per year, but this amount must be furnished from paper quota of printer (5-24).

PAPER: L-241 amended to include all duplicating processes as well as regular printing processes (5-24).

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION: Scope of regulation on simplification of industrial type clarified (5-24).

MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS: L-244 amended to permit those who did no publishing in base year 1942, to use up to 1½ tons of print paper per calendar quarter, but this amount must be furnished out of printer's quota (5-24).

FABRICATED ALUMINUM: Shipments of nearly all major forms increased in Feb. (5-24).

COTTON TEXTILES: Directions to producers require them to set aside specific quantities of specified cotton fabrics to be delivered under rated orders to children's apparel manufacturers (5-24).

INSULATING: Exception made from L-41 for buildings with certain materials applies only to insulation of existing buildings without change of use of buildings (5-24).

PAPER: 36 tons of ex-quota paper granted to Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C. (5-24).

TRANSIT VEHICLES: Program for production in 1945 announced (5-24).

SHIPPING CONTAINERS: Inventory restrictions for new fiberboard type also apply to V-boxes (5-25).

TRUCK RATIONING: Civilian users and holders of government exemption permits allotted 3,230 vehicles during week April 30-May 6 (5-25).

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL: Authorization for importation of beverage cane spirits from Cuba issued in an amount that completes quota for 1944 agreed upon by Cuban and U. S. Governments (5-25).

HOUSING: Directive No. 24 amended to permit National Housing Agency to issue approvals in name of WPB on form required under L. M. or P. order for purchase of building products and materials for such housing projects as now come under jurisdiction of NHA (5-25).

CHEMICAL AND ORGANIC PIGMENTS: Although production of acetacetanilide is now at rate of 60,000 pounds a month, further increase to 80,000 pounds a month is expected in July (5-25).

COPPER: WPB Recovery Inventory Branch to be moved to Washington, D. C., in June (5-25).

BOOK PUBLISHERS: Grants of additional paper made by Appeal Board during period May 8-20 announced (5-25).

LUMBER: Plywood and Veneer Branch of WPB Lumber and Lumber Products Division established in place of former Plywood and Veneer Section of Marketing Control Branch (5-26).

ELECTRIC RANGES: Production of total of 85,000 expected to be permitted in 1944 (5-25).

PULPWOOD: Total receipts in April showed improvement of 19.5% over same month a year ago, but 6.2% below receipts in April 1942 (5-26).



## ☆ MANPOWER ☆

# Regulations For Organizing and Operating State Veteran Aid Committees Are Issued

## Plans Call For Location, Staffing of Community Information Centers Manned by Local Volunteers

Regulations for the organization and operation of veterans' service committees in each State to centralize aid to veterans have been issued by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Office of War Mobilization.

State committees, comprised of representatives of the Selective Service System, the U. S. Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission, and the Veterans Administration will represent the Federal Government in programs for veterans; will aid communities in establishing veterans' information centers; will centralize and mobilize efforts of State groups and volunteers in States to assist veterans and war workers in making the transition back to civilian life. No Federal funds, however, have been appropriated for establishing or operating veterans' information centers in States.

Outlined plans call for the location and staffing of community veterans' information centers; their function will be that of advice and reference. Veterans' service committees in communities, affiliated with State committees, will staff and provide facilities for local veterans' information centers. Executive secretaries may be elected to conduct the centers with the assistance of specialized or volunteer staff members.

The primary function of the centers will be to advise and refer veterans and war workers to agencies that can assist them with retraining and reemployment, with family and business and housing problems.

The establishment and operation of State and local veterans' committees are provided for in Order No. 1 of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, the text of which follows:

As men and women are discharged from the armed services and as war production is cut back, many persons will experience serious difficulty in readjusting from war to peace activity. To give the most appropriate assistance to the individual in making this readjustment, it is necessary that information be easily accessible in every community as to services and benefits available.

To accomplish this, the President of the United States, on February 24, 1944, prescribed in Executive Order 9487:

"There is hereby established in the Office of War Mobilization a Retraining and Reemployment Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration), the functions of which, sub-

ject to the general supervision of the Director of War Mobilization, shall be exercised by a Retraining and Reemployment Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the Administrator) to be appointed by the Director of War Mobilization.

"With the assistance of a Retraining and Reemployment Policy Board, composed of a representative of the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, the Veterans Administration, the Civil Service Commission, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the War Production Board, it shall be the function of the Administration:

"To have general supervision and direction of the activities of all Government agencies relating to the retraining and reemployment of persons discharged from the armed services or other war work, including all work directly affected by the cessation of hostilities or the cessation of war production; to issue necessary regulations and directions in connection therewith; and to advise with the appropriate committees of the Congress as to the steps taken or to be taken with respect thereto."

To facilitate these processes, the Army and Navy will, at the time of discharge, advise persons who are leaving the service and will provide them with printed information as to their rights and benefits.

Administrators with the concurrence of the Policy Board, as constituted in the Executive Order, directs that all field offices of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, and the Veterans Administration shall provide for information as to their own programs and as to other existing programs for veterans.

Under the authority of the Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment, there shall be established in each State a Veterans' Service Committee representing the Selective Service System, the War Manpower Commission, and the Veterans Administration. This Committee will act as the representative of the Federal Government in the State in connection with information to veterans. Each Committee will select its own Chairman and will add to its membership, or will represent the Federal Government, or other committees of the same nature, as the situation requires.

This Committee will have the following responsibilities:

Each member of the Committee shall designate a representative of his Agency as a member of the Veterans' Service Committee in the community of the State in which the Agency maintains facilities.

Tender such assistance as may be required by the Veterans' Service Committee in establishing Veterans' Information Centers in the community where the need for such Centers has been determined.

Act as a central point for and mobilize the efforts of volunteer or other groups in the State in relation to Veterans' information activities.

Be the contact point in the State for the Administration and Retraining and Reemployment in connection with this program.

In order to promote an integrated and balanced program in the community, the Administrator directs that there shall be a Veterans' Service Committee with the following membership: a representative of the Selective Service System, the United States Employment Service, and the Veterans Administration insofar as any one or all of these agencies have representative available in the community. These representatives shall constitute the Veterans' Service Committee. The Committee will elect its own Chairman.

A Veterans' Service Committee may enlarge its membership to include representation from local organizations or they may represent the Federal Government on community committees of the same nature. The Federal officials designated by the Administration shall retain their function and

responsibility as the point of contact for the Administration through the State Committee with the Federal programs in the community.

The responsibilities of this Committee shall be: To determine the need for a single information service center over and about the subject existing in the individual agencies of the community.

To act as a central point for and to mobilize the efforts of volunteer or other groups in the community in relation to Veterans' Information activities.

To be the contact point in that community for the State Veterans' Service Committee in connection with the particular subject matter of this program.

The Committee shall, in consultation with the cooperating agencies, determine: first, whether a single information center is necessary; second, whether there is available an appropriate location and necessary facilities in the community.

The function of an information center shall be primarily one of advice and reference. Actual determination of eligibility for benefits or special services must be the function of the appropriate agencies.

Local cooperation is important, since local organizations may render service outside of the scope of the Federal programs and may effectively provide with the particular subject matter of the Center.

If a Center establishes services acceptable to veterans, without cost and without charge, the variety and complexity of applications for assistance will be great. Federal programs will by no means meet all of these demands. There will be sought as to housing, family programs, special assistance, business or farm problems, and many other matters. Such varied services will demand the assistance of all pertinent community organizations and leaders. Thus the Centers should have available the most skilled interviewers and should have access to the advice of the most informed citizens in the community.

There is no single pattern for the operation of a Center which will fit communities of all types and sizes. The organization should be adapted to the local conditions and natural resources anticipated and the facilities available in the community. Changes in structure should be effected by the Committee as experience is gained.

The Committee responsible for the operation of a Center may be composed of a voluntary staff which will be generally responsible for the operation of the Center and may, when sufficient staff is available, designate certain staff members as points. General functions to be performed are procurement of space and supplies, organization of staff, initial training of staff, hours of operation, maintenance of records and the development of working relationships with cooperating organizations.

The space for handling any considerable volume of applicants should include, where possible, a general waiting room with a reference desk and interview facilities which will afford the maximum of privacy.

Efficient operation will require that two types of staff members be available: 1. Specialized staff as designated by the operating agencies. 2. Generalized staff from community organizations or as volunteer workers.

Both types of staff members may need instruction as to methods, procedures and content of the services available to veterans. The objective of all persons on duty should be to acquire the ability to analyze the problems of the applicant in a personal manner and refer him to the proper agency for securing service. Specialized personnel should be instructed by the supervisory staffs of the organization in which they are employed. Generalized volunteer personnel should be instructed through means of discussion groups in which informed persons will explain the areas of responsibility of each organization or agency. Such personnel should study and employ for reference the literature concerning the services available.

In referring applicants to operating agencies for service, interviewers should, if possible, make definite arrangements for the person to be referred and provide the applicants with notations of such appointments in writing and ascertain in advance whether the person to be referred is determining his eligibility or status in order that they may be presented to the service agency.

Basic information, such as addresses, requests, places of reference, and other dispositions, shall be maintained under the supervision of the Executive Secretaries and the information reports as may be prescribed by the Administrator and the State Committee.

No Federal funds have been appropriated or requested for the establishment or operation of Information Centers. No person is authorized to make any financial statement or incur any financial obligation on behalf of the United States in connection with any of the activities provided for in this directive. (OWM, May 21.)



### THE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Regional directors authorized to extend the program for directing all male workers to jobs through the U. S. Employment Service or such channel as it may designate (5-19).

Food processing plants and can manufacturers with difficult recruitment problems are to be given high labor priorities (5-23).

The intensified program of war manpower utilization is reported bringing definite results in the forest products industries (5-25).

Field offices informed that logging and lumbering have been added to the WPB Production Urgency List (5-26).

Central College, Fayette, Mo., addressed by Paul V. McNutt (5-25).

### THE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Current labor-management problems discussed by George K. Batt in address before Society for Advancement of Management (5-18).

Letter from Chairman William H. Davis to Senator Elbert D. Thomas explains status of independent unions (5-21).

Policy and jurisdiction of NLWB explained before House Select Committee to Investigate Montgomery War Plant Seizure (5-22).

Directive order presents decision of May 17 that the 77 industry-wide dispute cases in the fir and pine lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest are not "rare and unusual cases" which would justify the wage increase requested (5-23).

Gerard D. Kelly testifies before the House Select Committee to Investigate Montgomery War Plant Seizure (5-23).

A liberal employee relations policy on the part of a company does not constitute a valid reason for denying union security to the employees' bargaining representative, according to opinion on a decision upholding a grant of maintenance of membership to the International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO, in its contract with the Endicott Johnson Corp. (5-24).

Management's stake in collective bargaining discussed by Chairman Davis in address before the American Management Assn. (5-24).

### THE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For every 1,000 workers on factory pay rolls in March, 73 either changed jobs or left manufacturing work, according to labor turnover report (5-15).

Prices of living essentials went up 0.6% from March to April (5-22).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices in primary markets rose 0.2% during the week ended May 20 principally because of higher quotations for livestock, fruits and vegetables, cotton and naval stores (5-25).

## PHYSICAL FITNESS

A recent booklet, *Physically Fit for Production*, offers guidance to the individual workers, outlining sound habits for healthful eating, sleeping and relaxation. It suggests a range of sports to meet the needs of individuals in home, plant and community activities.

The Committee on Physical Fitness has assisted in the preparation of a manual entitled *Community Organization for Physical Fitness*, which explains the steps necessary in setting up a well-rounded community physical fitness program.

## TWO MILLION WOMEN GET VOCATIONAL TRAINING THROUGH NEW WMC PROGRAM

More than 2,000,000 women of all ages have received training in public vocational and college war training programs conducted in all 48 States and the territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

WMC reported a total of 1,136,576 enrollments of women from July 1, 1940, to March 31, 1944, in public vocational schools under the program of vocational training for war production workers, 678,379 in food war production training courses, 230,411 enrollments in engineering, science and management war training courses in colleges, and 160,000 in training-within-industry courses. Total enrollments of women from July 1, 1940, to March 31, 1944, including 256,577 enrolled by National Youth Administration, discontinued in 1943, were 2,461,943.

Of the total enrollments of women in vocational courses, the largest single number, 484,254, was in programs providing training in occupations required in the production of aircraft. Enrollments of women in machine shop occupations totaled 198,871, and in shipbuilding

occupations the enrollments amounted to 115,054.

Of the 230,411 enrollments of women in college-level courses under the engineering, science and management war training programs, 19% were in engineering drawing and similar subjects applicable to many types of war production jobs. The remainder of the enrollments in college courses were in such subjects as personnel and labor relations, inspection and testing, communications, engineering fundamentals and industrial organization and management.

Apprentice-Training Service, of WMC, from Dec. 1, 1941, to the present assisted 1,805 firms, employing approximately 1,200,000 women, in developing training programs in war plants.

The vocational war production and food war training programs are administered by the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, through State boards for vocational education and local public schools. The ESMWT college program is administered by the Office of Education directly through selected colleges and universities. (WMC.)

## CARRY ON HE MUST



## ☆ PRICES & RATIONING ☆

### Improved Food Situation Revealed by New Survey of Progress and Prospects

#### Fresh Vegetables and Fruit Supplies Are Adequate But Wartime Rationing Will Undoubtedly Continue

*Highlights of an OWI report based on OPA and War Food Administration data*

Our food supply in general is good today and should remain so for the next several months. Prospects for meat for the next several months are good. People will get enough for their needs, but there will not always be enough of the kind of meat most desired. Our supplies of fresh vegetables and fruits are adequate, as well as those of milk, eggs, poultry, fats and oils. The sugar situation, however, is still difficult and civilian supplies of the principal commercially canned vegetables for the pack year beginning July 1 will be the shortest in years. The amount of canned fruits allocated to civilians will be about the same as last year's short supply.

Our present food situation is as good as it is because within the last year people all along the food line from the plow to the plate did a good job of growing more food, conserving more food, and sharing their food. Farmers topped food production records for the seventh straight year. Victory gardeners produced nearly half of the fresh vegetables consumed. Housewives canned a record amount of fruits, vegetables, and juices. Food processors, distributors, and retailers helped get the food to the consumer. Millions of men, women and children left their ordinary walks of life to help out on farms and in canneries. All of us shared our food by making rationing and price control of food work. We have helped feed England, and England produces only half of the food she needs. We have kept our food lines open to Russia. Our armed forces are the best fed in the world. And on top of that, we have fared well at home.

As a result of the wartime increase of income and food, millions of Americans have found it possible to increase their diets. In 1939, Americans were spending at a rate of about \$32,000,000,000 a year on non-durable goods such as food and clothing. In the last quarter of 1943, they were spending at a rate of \$57,000,000,000 a year for these same items. While this increase is in part a reflection of price advances, it also indicates a greater readiness on the part of the public to spend more money for food. This

what have been loosely termed "shortages" are in effect shortages only in relation to a greatly increased purchasing power. Actually many conditions described as "shortages" represent a more abundant food supply than existed in peacetime.

We will probably have rationing of one type of food or another off and on until the war is won, not only because of the unpredictable nature of food production itself, but also because of the effect of the progress of the war on the amount of food that will be needed to satisfy military and non-civilian demands.

The War Food Administration has the responsibility for determining whether the supply of any food is such that rationing should be instituted or continued. OPA rations foods on the basis of determinations of the food supply made by the War Food Administration.

Everyone connected with food has much to do before it can be said the food battle is won.

Four million volunteer workers are needed to help out the farmers this year until the harvest is in. Farm labor needs are based on farm production goals, and the goals still call for the largest crops ever planted and record-breaking number of livestock sent to market. Farm population is at a 30-year low, and those remaining on farms need every bit of help they can get.

Some 750,000 volunteers are needed to do part-time work in canneries this year to process all the food our armed forces, civilians and Lend-Lease will need.

Twenty-two million Victory gardens must be seen through to the harvest. The gardens last year prevented a shortage of fresh vegetables and made possible lower point values on canned vegetables. They can play an equally important role this year in preventing a shortage of canned vegetables.

Housewives must do a bigger job of canning fruits and vegetables this year. The present supplies in most homes will have disappeared by late summer, and what civilians have in the way of canned goods this fall and winter will depend to a large extent on what they do in their

gardens and kitchens this summer. Zero point values on most canned vegetables under rationing were assigned because the supplies of commodities reduced to zero were large enough to last until this year's production is available. Increased movement of the zero items will largely clear out stocks from last year, encouraging canners to pack a record 1944 supply. In 1944-45 the civilian supply of commercial canned goods will be the shortest in years. Non-civilian takings will be the largest ever.

#### MEAT

The best estimate about the supply of meat available to civilians for the next several months may be summed up in the general statement that some of the choice cuts of the better grades of meats will probably be more difficult to obtain, with the supply of most currently point-free meats remaining reasonably plentiful. This conclusion comes from an up-to-date survey of civilian meat supply for the next several months—a survey that also reveals these highlights:

1. Civilian supplies of the less popular cuts of meats such as fat pork cuts and stewing beef, which are now at zero-point value, will probably remain point-free for the next several months. However, a major factor that might cause the War Food Administration to request a restoration of point values on currently point-free meats such as ham, pork loins, veal, lamb chops, and roasts is the possibility that the available supply may not be distributed evenly.

2. While the less popular cuts of pork, veal, lamb and mutton will more than likely remain point-free, barring maldistribution, it will probably be more difficult to get choicer cuts of these items later in the year.

3. The civilian supply of the better grades of beef will be smaller later in the year than in the first six months. Military purchases of beef will probably increase. The civilian supply of second-ary cuts and lower grades of beef should remain plentiful, although the supply of steaks and roasts is not expected to be sufficient to meet an unrationed consumer demand.

The forces affecting meat production operate over a period of time ranging from one to three years. Many of the factors that account for our present supply of meat originated before this country went to war.

After bad droughts in 1934 and 1936 had resulted in reduction of feed supplies and increased marketing of hogs and cattle, we moved into a period where feed supplies increased at a faster rate than livestock numbers. The accumulated re-



serves of feed grains and wheat enabled us in the last two years to provide about 15,000,000 more tons of feed grains per year than we can expect to have next year. We have now reached the bottom of the stored feed bin.

The abundance of feed has brought about an increase in the production of livestock to the point where we are supporting the greatest numbers of livestock that this country has ever known. This condition cannot be expected to last for very long, because there is not enough feed to support the record numbers of livestock and poultry we now have on hand. The inevitable result is that cattle will need to be marketed in increasing numbers, and chickens and hogs reduced to bring them into proper balance with the feed supply.

#### CANNED VEGETABLES

Present estimates of civilian supplies indicate the restoration of points on a number of the canned vegetables that have been rationed in the past. The exact date when this will occur is unpredictable, but civilians should be aware that the present point holiday on canned vegetables is only temporary.

For the year beginning July 1, 1944, the civilian supply of the principal canned vegetables (those for which certain amounts are set aside for Army use, including asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, corn, peas, spinach and tomatoes) is expected to be about 20% smaller than for the corresponding pack year that began July 1, 1943.

Civilians may expect about 15% less of vegetable juices, practically all of which is tomato juice. On the other hand, the outlook is for a 28% increase in the civilian supply of certain miscellaneous items and specialties, mainly canned soups, baby foods and baked beans. This group amounts to a little over a third of the total civilian pack of canned vegetables.

Zero point values were assigned to most canned vegetables because the supply was sufficient to last until the arrival of the new pack. This also helped to move inventories and aided canners in preparing for production of a 1944-45 pack that would meet greatly increased military requirements.

There is a vital need for home canning, as well as for a record commercial pack of canned vegetables and juices. War requirements for the year beginning July 1 are about 70% higher than in the current year. If there were to be any decline in output on the part of the farmers, processors or home canners, practically all of the cut would have to come out of civilian supplies.

A recent independent survey shows that civilians generally have only a limited supply of canned goods on their pantry shelves, including both commercially packed and home canned items. It has been reliably estimated that home stocks will be depleted by the end of the summer.

#### CANNED FRUITS

The civilian supply of canned fruits and juices for the year ahead will continue so low as to necessitate continuation of rationing. War requirements will take over half of the 1944 pack, and civilian demand will be far greater than the supply available.

The civilian supply of canned fruits will be slightly less than the low level of the current year ending June 30. The supply of fruit juices will remain about the same, with citrus juices (mainly grapefruit) up about 33% and other fruit juices down about 45% below last year's low level, the main reduction being in pineapple juice.

#### FRESH VEGETABLES

The 1944 goal for commercial truck crops for the fresh market is 6,600,000 tons, which is 111,000 tons more than actual production of fresh market commercial truck crops in 1943, but is less than the 1942 production by 394,000 tons.

From acreage and production reports received to date on 1944 winter season and spring season crops, commercial growers seem to be exceeding the goals by some 20%. This trend will result in temporary gluts of certain fresh market items, and is caused by the fact that the planters have based their plantings probably not so much on the goals as on the scarcity of commodities at the time of such plantings and the price outlook. Historically, vegetable production has followed a scarcity-abundance cycle.

In 1943, Victory gardens accounted for an estimated 8,000,000 tons of food or about 41 per cent of the total vegetable production from all sources, excluding commercial truck crops for processing. The 1944 Victory garden goal calls for 8,500,000 tons of food—500,000 tons more than 1943—or about 43% of the total production of fresh vegetables (again excluding crops for processing).

#### FRESH FRUITS

It is estimated that current citrus fruit production from the full 1943-44 crop will be 10% higher than the previous season. Civilians now are reaping the benefits of this record production by finding oranges, lemons, and grapefruit in good supply in practically every market. In many instances, the 1944-45 crop is

already blossoming and another record production year is in sight barring unforeseen hazards and additional serious drains on farm labor. Apples, peaches, pears and cherries probably will be more plentiful this year than last, when unfavorable growing and harvesting conditions cut down production. During the last winter, trees came through in excellent shape and the outlook is for an above-average supply.

#### FOOD FATS AND OILS

Civilian supplies of food fats and oils (butter, lard, margarine, shortening and other edible oils) will probably decline slightly for the last six months of 1944. However, averaged with the first six months of 1944, the total year's supply for civilians will be about the same as 1943. This means that civilians are receiving only about 4% less per capita than the prewar average.

By commodities, 1944 supply figures show that butter, lard, and margarine for civilians will probably be slightly higher and shortening and other fats and oils probably slightly lower than in 1943.

However, comparing the last half of 1944 with the first half of 1944, there will probably be 6% to 8% less butter for civilians and 15% less lard, but 12% more margarine and 6% more shortening and other edible oils.

#### BUTTER

The Army, Navy, Lend-Lease and other non-civilian requirements are currently taking about one pound out of every four pounds of creamery butter produced. No butter is being set aside for relief of liberated areas. Because our over-all butter production for 1944 is slightly less than in pre-war years, and because out of this smaller available supply about 25% is going for war purposes, civilians are today eating about 4.1 lbs. per person per year less than during pre-war years. Less butter is being produced than in pre-war years because consumption of fluid milk and cream has increased, and because of increased war needs for evaporated and dried milk and cheese.

#### MILK

Civilians will consume only slightly less fluid milk and cream during 1944 than they had during 1943. Per capita consumption for 1944 is estimated at 396.2 pounds as against 403.4 pounds in 1943 — 16% above our peacetime (1935-1939) average of 340.1 pounds per capita. The military services will take about 1,600,000,000 pounds of these products out of a total production of about 52,800,000,000, primarily for use by military posts in this country.



## SUGAR

Prospects indicate that adequate supplies of sugar will be available for all essential needs, but no increase in household allotments now appears possible. Nothing is apparent at this time that might indicate that rationing restrictions can be removed for many months. This is due in large measure to the fact that our sugar supply problems are different from most agricultural commodities in that we produce only a small part of what we consume. The rest must come from Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii by boat.

However, even if adequate shipping could be provided, the quantities needed for war uses and those shipped direct to our allies from the producing areas would prevent any substantial increase in civilian allotments during 1944. Cuba, this year, will produce one of the largest crops in her history. Yet this increase is offset by our low beet sugar production; the fact that working inventories have been largely used up, that our military and lend-lease requirements have increased markedly since the start of the

war, and the increased need for sugar to manufacture war-needed alcohol.

## EGGS

Egg production in the early months of 1944 has been at an all-time high, and 1944 production for the year as a whole may exceed the 1943 all-time record of about 5,000,000,000 dozen by 3%. Estimated average per capita consumption for 1944 is 353 eggs, as compared with 344 in 1943.

## POULTRY

Civilians may expect less chicken this year than last, when consumption was 28.1 pounds per capita. This amount was 57% above the 1935-39 average of 17.9. Estimates are that under present prices and buying power civilians would buy an average of 28 to 32 pounds during the year if that much were available. The prospective decline in civilian supplies can be traced to a drop in chicken production due partly to feed shortages and an increase of 18% in military takings. No poultry is required for Lend-Lease (OWI, May 26.)

800 FOOD ITEMS  
ADDED TO LIST

■ A further expansion of the retail community ceiling price program, which will list official maximum retail prices for 800 food items in addition to those already on community price lists, is now under way.

The new list will be used only by independent stores with annual gross sales of less than \$250,000 (Group 1 and 2 stores). Stores in other retail classifications (Group 3 and 4) will continue to figure their individual ceiling prices for these items.

The list will give the smaller stores an opportunity to use the listed ceilings instead of having to compute their individual maximum prices for the 800 items. Also, it will bring to approximately 1,500 the number of dollars and cents prices which price panels can now check as part of the community pricing program.

At present, community ceiling price lists include the brands and varieties of each food category which lead in sales volume in each area. The new list will furnish ceilings for brands and varieties which are less popular but which, in the aggregate, constitute a substantial volume of grocery store sales.

For example only two kinds of soup, vegetable and tomato, are now community priced. Under the new plan, retail ceiling prices will be established for such soups as chicken noodle, mushroom, split pea and other kinds which are in general use.

During the present quarter (ending June 30), approximately half of the Group 1 and 2 stores which now operate under community pricing will have the new lists. As OPA District Offices are able to set up the new prices, the program will expand until coverage is complete.

The new lists will be furnished to all retailers in Group 1 and Group 2 stores and to price panels of local War Price and Rationing Boards. They will not be posted because they do not include major cost-of-living foods and because it would make the lists too lengthy and confuse consumers. (OPA, May 22.)

## MORAL—DRIVE CAREFULLY!



## SIGNIFICANT FACTS

The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps collect and ship to detinning and shredding plants about 3,000 tons of tin cans each month.

Since the beginning of the steel recovery program in November, 1942, more than 1,000,000 net tons of steel have been located in idle stocks.

## ★ OPA ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

The full texts of the orders, regulations, and news releases digested below can in most cases be furnished to subscribers upon specific request to the Government Information Bureau, VICTORY BULLETIN, 2153 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C. The material desired should be clearly identified by subject and date.

**LIVE HOGS:** Invoicing and receipting by buyers or sellers of those weighing more than 240 lbs., separately from those weighing 240 lbs. or less is no longer necessary if a lot is sold at or below ceiling prices for heavyweight hogs (5-20).

**GRAINS:** Dealers in domestic oats, barley and grain sorghums reminded that any trades being made on contract for those at present prices will not be protected when new orders are issued pricing these grains at parity (5-21).

**CORSETS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:** Prices figured and filed by manufacturers of types containing rubber or rubber substitutes, under second or third pricing methods of MPR 220, are not maximum prices unless prices are correctly computed (5-22).

**WATERMELONS:** Maximum prices will be established shortly at country shipper and wholesale levels (5-22).

**REFRIGERATION CONDENSING UNITS:** Organization meeting of members of industry advisory committee will be held in Washington, D. C., on June 13 (5-22).

**BOILERS AND HEATING SYSTEMS:** Fees and charges for corrosion inhibiting services exempt from price control (5-23).

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS:** Exporters given new method of determining ceilings for products classified as "excess stock" (5-23).

**WHEAT:** Specific-maximum prices placed on every type of sale by producer (5-23).

**WOODEN BOXES:** Cut-to-size pallet or rail stock, pieces of square-edge lumber attached to bottom of boxes to raise them above floor level, excluded from coverage of industrial regulation (5-23).

**RATIONING SUSPENSION ORDERS:** Alterations made in rules governing proceedings (5-23).

**RICE:** Changes in maximum prices for early profile types will mean increase of 30c per barrel paid to farmer and reduction of 30c in margins allowed to processor (5-23).

**APPAREL AND YARD GOODS:** Program to strengthen price control presented by the OPA Consumer Advisory Committee (5-23).

**RETAIL FOOD STORES:** Proper group classification required on basis of gross sales volume for calendar year 1943 (5-24).

**BITUMINOUS COAL:** Permission granted producers in Utah, Wyoming and part of Idaho to continue selling certain sizes when shipped by rail to specific market, areas at minimum prices under former Guffey Coal Act which may exceed OPA maximum prices (5-24).

**BEEF:** More for use in making hamburger and sausage to be made available on point free basis (5-24).

**FUEL OIL:** Specified rules set under which suppliers must handle coupon sheets deposited with them by consumers (5-24).

**GASOLINE:** Those volunteering spare-time labor on farms and in food processing plants this summer may receive special ratings (5-24).

**PORK:** Nation-wide retail ceiling prices fixed on cooked capicola butts (5-24).

**PAPERBOARD:** No broker's commission, finder's fee, or other charge for services rendered in obtaining supplies may be paid by purchasers of type sold east of Rocky Mountains (5-24).

**ICE CREAM AND ICE CREAM MIXES:** Maximum prices will remain in effect until Aug. 23 (5-24).

**ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTS:** Industry advisory committee appointed (5-24).

**REDWOOD LUMBER:** Increases in ceiling prices will raise average sales realization by \$2.30 per thousand board feet (5-24).

**FRUIT JUICES:** Processors' maximum prices set for 1944 pack of Calif. and Ariz. orange and blended orange and grapefruit juice (5-24).

**CABLE:** Three type soft armored electrical cable added to list of manufacturers' ceilings (5-25).

**GASOLINE:** Oil industry men working full time on promotion of gasoline conservation and attack on black market to be given special ratings (5-25).

**ALUMINUM SCRAP:** Change in regulation provides maximum prices for miscellaneous materials (5-25).

**EVAPORATED MILK:** Ceiling prices established on 13½ ounce and 14-ounce "domestic" cans to enable manufacturers to price this product in "export" cans of similar sizes (5-25).

**BRASS AND BRONZE ALLOYS:** Maximum prices of certain castings to be restored to level of Oct. 1-15, 1941 (5-25).

**VENEER:** Southern rotary cut box grade inventory authorized to make additions to established ceiling prices for overtime operations (5-25).

**BARLEY:** Industry advisory committee appointed (5-25).

**FENCE POSTS:** New regulation cover prices of those produced in Western area of U. S. (5-25).

**POULTRY:** Maximum base ceiling prices established for wing tips, backs, necks, skins, livers, gizzards and hearts (5-25).

**RENT CONTROL:** Atlantic County, N. J., will be placed under control on June 1 (5-25).

**COMMON CARRIERS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:** Those located in states or localities which do not regulate maximum rates must notify OPA 30 days before increasing rates (5-26).

**LARD:** All rationing restrictions removed (5-26).

**TIRES AND TUBES:** During period June 1-July 15, manufacturers may ship new passenger car tires to dealers without obtaining rationing certificate replenishment portions (5-26).

**GASOLINE RATION COUPONS:** B-2 and C-2 (the old-type B and C rations without serial number) invalid for use by consumers on and after June 1 (5-26).

**HARD MAPLE LUMBER:** Maximum prices of \$63, \$68 and \$73 established for No. 3 common grade in 2½, 3, and 4 inch thicknesses in North hardwood region (5-26).

**BOATS:** Industry advisory committee appointed (5-26).

**SECOND-HAND MACHINE TOOLS:** Several changes and minor corrections made in listed equivalents and information as to serial numbers of several obsolete tools prescribed in regulation governing prices (5-26).

**MAILLABLE IRON CASTINGS:** Several changes made, including one permitting sellers to add overtime labor costs to their base period prices (5-27).

**SUGAR:** Procurement agencies for Army and Navy buying from Atlantic seaboard refineries may pay maximum price for f.o.b. deliveries at seller's refinery, regardless of ultimate point of delivery or place to which the sugar may be moved (5-27).

**NEW RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES:** Changes made in regulation establishing ceilings on Federal Government purchases (5-27).

**HONEY:** Several changes relate to importation of bulk honey and to dealer sales of both imported and domestic bulk honey (5-27).

**SITKA SPRUCE LUMBER:** Price regulation simplified and clarified (5-27).

**FUEL OIL:** Tank wagon ceiling prices to consumers for Nos. 2, 3, and 4 distillate types in N. Y., Pa., Del., and Md., and in the counties of Arlington and Fairfax, Va., listed by cents per gallon (5-27).

**RENT CONTROL:** 12 additional defense-rental areas to be brought under Federal control (5-28).

**PAPER NAPKINS AND FACIAL TISSUE:** If conditions can be met, manufacturers may apply for increase in ceiling prices (5-29).

**FUEL OIL:** To obtain complete records of amount delivered into 38 rationed states, provision made for monthly written reports of shipments not covered in primary suppliers' monthly reports (5-29).

**PROCESSED FOODS:** Assurance given that wholesale inventory factor will be increased later this year (5-29).

**SWEET POTATOES:** Maximum prices to be established soon for 1944 crop will be based upon ceilings, f.o.b., Sunset, La. (5-29).

**CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCTS:** Producers provided with method of obtaining individual adjustments in their ceilings, provided conditions can be met (5-29).

**PAPER:** Individual adjustments may be made in manufacturers' price ceilings on book paper, writing paper, and certain other fine papers (5-29).

**SUPERPHOSPHATE:** Maximum prices set for ordinary and triple types that are produced in the East for sale to farmers in West (5-29).

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

James E. Kelley resigns as Acting Assistant Deputy Administrator for Rationing (5-22).

Jerome M. Ney, a business man with 20 years' experience in the department store field and the shoe industry, appointed Acting Assistant Deputy Administrator for Rationing (5-22).

Four men, each with many years' experience in his own field, have been appointed to the Food Price Division. Charles H. Horn has accepted an appointment as senior business specialist in the Tobacco Section to assist in price control of cigar leaf tobacco. George B. King has recently joined the staff of the Tobacco Section to assist in price control of cigarette leaf tobacco. A new appointee to the Sugar Section is H. Stanley Connell, Jr., who will aid in cane sugar price control. Robert J. Neff was recently added to the staff of the Fish Section to assist in price surveys being conducted on fresh fish (5-24).

J. T. Whiting, president, Alan Wood Steel Co., Conshohocken, Pa., appointed the General Sales Representative and the Pig Iron Industry Advisory Committee (5-25).

VICTORY GARDEN

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